

A merchant, who had a vessel, sailed from the port of Hull this year, with several families, (in all, one hundred and sixty-three persons,) states that he does not believe there were more than one family, of three persons, who were of the class of paupers; the rest were all persons who appeared able to bear their own expenses; and some, although in appearance poor, were known to have in their possession considerable property. Another counteracting effect of the emigration of paupers is the return of several within the last year or two to their parishes, which are bound to receive them; and the knowledge of such proceedings deters other overseers from being so ready to assist as they were some years ago.

Liverpool being the principal port from whence emigration takes place, I beg to enclose you herewith a statement (A) that has been published of the number who have sailed from the 1st of January to the 5th of July last, designating the countries to which they have gone, and the number, for the years 1833, '34, and '35.

A society was formed some time since for the purpose of sending young females out to New South Wales; but as will be perceived by the enclosed copy of a resolution (B) passed by them, they now decline recommending any further emigration there, owing to the excessive immorality said to prevail there.

With great respect, I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ALBERT DAVY,  
Consul U. S. America, Kingston-upon-Hull.  
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

It appears from a return which has just been prepared, that, from the 1st of January last to the 5th of July, 2,518 persons have emigrated from Liverpool—7,518 in the first three months of that period, and 16,547 in the last three months. Of the latter number 3,825 proceeded to the British colonies in North America, 12,414 to the United States, 18 to the Cape of Good Hope, 37 to Calcutta, and 74 to South America. In the year 1835 the total number of emigrants was 16,542, in 1834, 20,846; and in 1833, 15,346; making a grand total of persons who quitted this country in the last three years and a half of 76,139. In the present quarter, ending the 5th of July, we stated above that the number of emigrants was 16,547; in the corresponding quarter of last year the number was 8,293, which gives an increase on the present quarter of 8,254.

(B.)

The Emigration Committee recently came to a resolution "that, advertising to the information imparted to the committee, both collectively and individually, of the excessive immorality stated to prevail in certain districts of New South Wales, they have formed the opinion that they cannot conscientiously recommend to the Government to encourage the further emigration of single females to Sydney, unprotected by parents or near relatives, however well selected."

No. 13.  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Philadelphia, November 2, 1836.

Sir: In conformity with your direction, under date of the 7th July last, in relation to the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, I made immediate application to the board of health, and board of guardians of the poor of this city, as the only authentic sources of information within my reach. The president of the board of guardians informs me that a report is preparing under his instructions, which will be handed in at as early a day as possible; the necessary examinations, as he tells me, having rendered it impracticable to complete the return by the 1st instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. N. BARKER, Collector.  
The Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 14.  
CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON,  
September 27, 1836.

Sir: I received in due course of mail your letter of July 7, enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places. There are comparatively few emigrants from Great Britain to this port. The principal emigration is of the Irish population, by the way of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Eastport, in Maine. I have not been able to learn, after diligent inquiry, that any paupers have been sent out here from Europe. In making inquiries on this subject, I received the following statement from Godfrey McCrae, now master of the Rover, of St. Andrew's, N. B. In June, 1835, said McCrae was mate of the British ship Robert Watt, from London to New York, on board of which were many emigrants. McCrae was informed, during the voyage, that about six families of those emigrants were paupers, sent out by and at the expense of their respective parishes. He does not recollect the names of the paupers, or the parishes whence they came.

Respectfully, &c.  
DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.  
The Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 15.  
CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE,  
Collector's Office, November 23, 1836.

Sir: I can find no letter on our file from the Department, of the date of the 7th July, requiring information concerning English paupers deported to the United States. Being, therefore, unaware of your request, we could not write on the subject until the receipt of your letter of 22d instant.

We have no reason whatever to believe that any paupers have been brought from Great Britain to the port of Baltimore; for, in looking over the arrival of passengers for the last two years, we find the whole number so small, and so scattered throughout a number of vessels arriving from Great Britain, that it would be unreasonable to consider them other than passengers in the ordinary sense of the term.

I have also received an answer to the note addressed by your suggestion to our municipal authorities, which states that, after having made the necessary inquiries, "have every reason to believe that no English or Irish paupers have been brought to the port of Baltimore during the present or past years."

I am, sir, respectfully,  
J. H. McCULLOCH, Collector.  
LEVI WOODBURY, Esq.,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 16.  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Philadelphia, November 29, 1836.

Sir: I am at length enabled to forward you, enclosed, the report from the board of guardians of the poor, on the deportation of foreign paupers.

I am, very respectfully, &c.  
J. N. BARKER, Collector.  
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28, 1836.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the board of guardians, I enclose you a copy of the report to them, made by the committee to whom were referred the communications received from you in relation to the deportation of foreign paupers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GEO. W. JONES,  
President of the Board.

To JAS. N. BARKER, Esq.,  
Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

The committee to whom were referred the communication and documents received from James N. Barker, Esq., collector of the port of Philadelphia, in relation to the deportation of paupers from Great Britain, report:

That, after having caused an examination to be made of the foreign paupers in the house, they have not been able to ascertain that any of them had been sent to this country, or to the British provinces, by overseers of the poor of England, or elsewhere, or had received aid from any parish to enable them to emigrate.

The only information having any relation to the subject of inquiry derived from their examination, is, that the practice of sending away persons chargeable to parishes by parochial aid is quite general in England, and that hundreds have been in this way sent. This practice, however, as far as they profess to be informed, is confined to emigration to the British settlements.

Your committee would here remark, that there is great difficulty in procuring from a pauper any information which might affect himself; and that, should there be in the house any person who had been sent either to this country or to the British settlements by parochial aid, the apprehension that he would be discharged from the house upon the fact being known would induce him to conceal it.

The reports of the poor-law commissioners of England furnish some information as to the deportation of paupers from that country. In the instructions of these commissioners to their agents in different districts, the attention of those agents is particularly directed to emigration, as one mode of relieving the parishes from their superabundant poor population, and thereby reducing the poor rates. They speak of emigration generally, and do not confine it to the British settlements. So, in some of the reports made by those agents to the commissioners, deportation of paupers by means of parish aid is mentioned as having taken place, without naming the country to which they had been sent. In some reports the British provinces in North America are mentioned as their places of destination; and from one report it appears that four families had been sent by the parish of Rye to New York. These reports comprise but few of the parishes in England and Wales—not more than two hundred parishes out of near fifteen thousand; and, therefore, while they establish the fact that paupers have been sent from England to the United States, as well as to the British settlements, they do not show to what extent this practice has prevailed in that kingdom.

It may be inferred from these reports, that the great majority of persons thus sent by the parishes have been taken to the British settlements. Inasmuch, however, as these persons, when landed, have great difficulty in procuring employment, (a fact which is mentioned in the reports,) and as a large proportion of the inmates of the house who were born in England and Ireland came to this country from the provinces where they first arrived, it is more than probable that, of the persons thus sent to the British settlements by parishes in England, great numbers eventually come into the United States.

The only additional information on this subject has been obtained from Mr. — Brown, a gentleman of this city, who arrived at New York in the ship Sir Edward Hamilton, in August, 1833, having sailed from Hull. He states that, on board of that vessel, came as passengers a family consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, whose passages had been paid for by a parish in the western part of Yorkshire; also, an old man, whose passage had been paid for by the parish of Preston, in Yorkshire; that on board of the same vessel were several other persons whose passages, he believed, had been paid for in the same manner, although he did not know it with certainty.

The resolution of the Senate directs the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to the provision, if any, made for the future support of the paupers thus deported. On this branch of the inquiry your committee report, that, from all the information they have been able to obtain, they are of opinion there is no uniform rule observed as to the provision made for their future support. There is no law regulating the mode in which paupers may be sent. Each parish, in sending out its paupers, makes its own arrangements, which it may be presumed are as favorable to itself as the pauper is willing to accept. Therefore, whether the pauper is to receive, upon his landing, any support, and, if any, its extent, depends upon his agreement with the parish that sent him. The reports of the poor-law commissioners, already referred to, are silent on this subject. From the examination made of the inmates of the house, the committee have ascertained that one guinea was paid to each of the paupers brought by one vessel to Quebec, upon their landing at that place; that, in some instances, one hundred acres of land in Canada were offered to each of the paupers upon their landing, which offer, by many, if not the greater number of them, was declined; and that, in other instances, as far as your committee are informed, no provision whatever was made for their future support.

Among the paupers in the house, there are several persons who have been pensioners of the Government of Great Britain, and their being in this country is attributable partly to the agency of that Government. Nine of these pensioners were examined, and from their examination it is evident—

1st. That, in the year 1831, and since, the Government of Great Britain invited all persons who had served in its armies and received pensions to commute their pensions.

2d. That one condition of this commutation was, that the pensioners should proceed to the

British settlements in North America, or elsewhere.

3d. That the arrangements for the emigration of the pensioners and their families were generally made by the agents of the Government.

4th. That, in some instances, the pensioners were sent to New York; and that in New York they received from Mr. Buchanan, the British consul, a part of the money for which they had commuted their pensions.

5th. That one person thus sent to New York is now a pauper in this house.

6th. That all pensioners who were willing to commute were permitted; that no difference was made whether the pensioner was old and infirm, or strong and healthy; that many of them were aged and infirm, unable to work, and unable to endure the climate of Canada; in one instance the pensioner was totally blind, and that hundreds of them, many of whom have families, have come into the United States.

7th. That of these pensioners, thus sent to the British settlements, there are at this time nine, with the families of some of them, making in all twelve persons, in this house.

8th. That, in the year 1833, and ever since, there have been many of these late pensioners with their families in this house. Some of them now in the house say that there are fewer at this period than there have been heretofore.

Accompanying herewith is a statement of the admissions of paupers into the house during the year ending the 24th of November, 1836, together with their places of nativity; from which statement it appears that, of the whole number of admissions, viz: 2,781, there were admitted—

Natives of the British dominions 1,082  
Natives of other foreign countries 184  
Total number of foreign paupers 1,266

Total number of American paupers, 1,515

All which is respectfully submitted.  
GEORGE W. JONES,  
President.

AMERICANS.		Total.	
Unknown.		20	612
Del. of Columbia.	1	1	
Ohio.	1	1	
Georgia.	2	2	
South Carolina.	2	2	
North Carolina.	4	4	
Virginia.	15	15	
Maryland.	63	63	
Delaware.	89	89	
Maine.	1	1	
Vermont.	1	1	
New Hampshire.	1	1	
Massachusetts.	11	11	
Rhode Island.	3	3	
Connecticut.	1	1	
New York.	29	29	
New Jersey.	53	53	
Pennsylvania.	172	172	
Philadelphia.	456	456	
Males.	1,082	1,082	
Females.	184	184	

FOREIGNERS.		Total.	
Ocean.	2	2	
West Indies.	14	14	
Africa.	2	2	
Sweden.	1	1	
Denmark.	2	2	
Prussia.	1	1	
Switzerland.	2	2	
Holland.	7	7	
Germany.	84	84	
France.	15	15	
British America.	9	9	
Wales.	5	5	
Scotland.	26	26	
Ireland.	604	604	
England.	112	112	
Males.	1,082	1,082	
Females.	184	184	

Of the foreign paupers—there were born in the British dominions other foreign countries 1,266

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unadulterated, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, courage, strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws; the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born *quidam* free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the American people should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores; when every wind that blows wafts the rugged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first republic will be the day of our triumph, and those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to induce foreigners to emigrate to the United States, or to the States of the Union, and we will support them in their efforts, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand for, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on addresses, to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

GARLEANT'S BALM OF HEALTH.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN S. MILLER,  
Frederick City, Maryland.

THIS valuable medicine has only been introduced to the public about five years, in various parts of the country, and hundreds of persons have used it, and found its beneficial effects; and seven out of ten cases have been permanently cured of the Dyspepsia, Cholera, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, and all those train of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, nervous headache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious colic, &c.

The proprietor does not recommend it as most potent medicines are, as a cure all, and when used is found wanting; that the public have got so much deceived, that they can scarcely be prevailed upon to try any more, which is not the case with this Balm of Health, as hundreds of persons have received the most happy and good effects, which the proprietor can produce, if required, the testimony of many respectable persons, that have been cured of the above diseases.

The proprietor requests all those persons that are afflicted in the way above described, to give his medicines a fair trial, and he assures them that they will not be disappointed.

The Public will find it for sale—wholesale and retail—at  
TODD'S Drug-Store,  
March 17.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S Improved Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilis, and Mercurial Diseases, White Swellings, Obsolete Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcerous Sores, Pains in the Bones, General Debility, and all Diseases requiring the aid of alterative Medicines.

The Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and is decidedly the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparation in use.

It should be used, where circumstances will admit under the guidance and direction of a physician.

Carefully prepared from selected materials, at my Pharmacy, near the 7 Buildings.

Also for sale at many of the Drug Stores in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.  
FLODOARDO HOWARD.

A. LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co.  
All orders promptly attended to.

W. M. BANNERMAN respectfully informs the public, that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches; also Copperplate printing.  
Aug. 10—1f

SAMUEL DE VAUGHAN,  
CUPPER, LEECHER, AND BLEEDER.

HAS on hand, and will constantly keep a large supply of the best Swedish Leeches. He can be found at all hours at his residence on 9th street, three doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Drug Store.  
Aug. 26—y

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY.

A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on steel.

WHILE nearly every other country of the old world can boast its collected body of national poetry, on which the seal of a people's favorite indomitable has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations, in the most striking light, the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a *corpus poetarum*, the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiers have achieved, our own country appears to be the destined scene of poetic honors.

Appears, we say, for although no full collection of the *chef d'oeuvre* of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now conceded to older, and, in some respects, more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment, we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in a perfect, unimpaired form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking, who suppose that the *Walden* Maids have confined their richest favors to our transatlantic brethren, and the *Forest* ready in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of American bards, from about the year 1630 to the present day. Nor is it from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few writers in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have been published in a collected form.

Our poets, especially, have generally written for particular occasions, with the remembrance of which their productions have been imbued, and their effusions have been carelessly inserted in periodicals of slight merit and limited circulation, where they were unlikely to attract notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors. The grass of the fields, and the flowers of the wilderness, are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who, through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in "ingots, bright from the mint of genius," and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, a quantity sufficient, were it known and appreciated as it would our country, to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world. Such were HARNY, author of "Crystalline" and the "Ever Dream;" SANDS, author of "Yamoyden;" WILCOX, author of "The Age of Benevolence;" ROBINSON, author of "The Savage;" LITTLE, the sweet and tender poet of Christian feeling; the lamented BRAINARD, and many beside, whose writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred associates and friends.

With the names of those poets who, within the last few years, have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, and beyond the sea, we are familiar, and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, rich, varied, and extensive, which will amply repay the labor of exploring it, and add undying lustre to the crown which *Mercurius* now proposed, we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and enshrine in a bright and imperishable form the numberless "gems of purest ray," with which our countrymen have adorned the annals of our country. We are confident that every lover of his native land will regard our enterprise as patriotic, and deserving the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of the country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which the genius of its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid us in our undertaking, conscious that we are meriting its support by exhibiting to the world a people who are proud of their literature, and whose strength of her Herculean childhood, in the giant to cune in the arena of literature with those lands which, for centuries, have boasted their civilization and refinement, and justly exulted in the triumphs of their cherished sons in the noblest field which heaven has opened for human intellect.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will contain the complete works of a portion of the following—the most popular of our poetic writers, and of the others the best poems, and such as are least generally known:

John Quincy Adams, Washington Allston, Joseph Barber, Joel Barlow, Park Benjamin, Elizabeth Bogan, John C. Brainerd, James G. Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Willis Gaylord Clark, Robert S. Coffin, Richard H. Dana, George W. Doane, Joseph Rodman Drake, Timothy Dwight, Elizabeth F. Ellet, Emma C. Embury, Edward Everett, Sumner L. Fairfield, Philip Freneau, William D. Gallagher, Hanna F. Gould, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John M. Harvey, John A. House, Charles F. Hoffman, Melan Grenville Neal, John Peabody, Thos. O. Jones, George O. Perceval, John Pierpont, Edward C. Pinckney, George O. Prentice, J. O. Rockwell, Robert O. Sands, Lydia H. Sigourney, Charles Sprague, J. R. Sutermeister, John Trumbull, Prosper M. Wetmore, John Greenleaf Whittier, Nathaniel P. Willis.

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, selections, comprising the best productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain seventy-two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or more portraits, on steel, with other illustrations.

Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The first number will be published in December.

Subscriptions received in New York by Wiley and Putnam, 81 Broadway, and Griswold and Cambreleng, 119 Fulton street. All letters to be addressed, post paid, to  
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD,  
Sec. N. Y. Lit. Antiquarian Association.

July 29.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, and in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery, and of the Surrogate Courts of the State of New York, as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by report of the Master in Chancery dated 23d of May, 1835.

To persons in public employment, who receive fixed salaries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future date; and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind; it can be realized in this way, without exhausting those energies of mind and person which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per annum, may, by the appropriation of \$118 a year secure to his children \$5,000, even if he should die the next day. A husband 30 years old, may provide \$500 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$11.80. At 45 years old, a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, for the payment of his debts, by the annual premium of \$37.50. At 60, the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$49.10.

In the minor offices of the public service, experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years, are, therefore, productive only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harassed for years by the dreadful apprehensions of future want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief, gives reality to hope, and, by the sure economy of a few dollars per month, puts the mind at ease, and affords the means of securing it for others.

The preliminaries for effecting Insurances are very simple, being merely a declaration of age, health, and other particulars set out in the forms of the office, together with a statement of the physician and friend of the applicant upon some of the same points, the blanks for which will be furnished by the agent in Washington city.

As the design of the company is to profit on the one side and protection to the other, and it means as a system are directed to that end, it only requires a reciprocity of good faith, to produce the mutual result of strength to itself and security to its customers.

Officers in the Navy will also be insured, either for shore or sea duty; the latter service, however, being with a moderate premium, which will depend upon the latitude and climate of the voyage.

Insurance will be made for one year, or any period within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in either case, according to the term. The risk of the company will commence with the date of the policy, but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid, to  
HENRY M. MORFIT,  
Washington City.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING neatly executed at this office.